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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 21.

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THE DRED SCOTT CASE.

[illegible] of our paper will be [illegible] statement from the New [York Herald] of the various important points [decided by] the Supreme Court in the decision [of the Dred] Scott case, and of the consequences [that must flow] therefrom. The Herald [illegible] or overcolor the magnitude of the questions which have been decided. There can be no doubt that so far [as the highest] judicial authority is competent [to settle] the popular issues, the deliberate [opinion of the] majority of the Supreme Court of [the United States] has been pronounced in [favor of the] position assumed by the South [in regard to] the slavery controversy. [The constitutional] investiture with which [that] tribunal is clothed were to [impress] the public mind throughout the [country with the] binding force and power of [its decisions], if there were no appeal from [illegible] passions of the multitude [illegible] blind zeal of political parties; [it might] be expected that the popular [and] sectional prejudice in every [quarter would] be shaped and moulded in [accordance] with its decisions—then might [we] reasonably indulge the hope of a [speedy] quietus to the storm and fury which [this] question has provoked. But the [careful] observer of events, and an unprejudiced [illegible] nature, who imagines [that the] Supreme Court—[illegible] with right and justice, [and] with the soundest interpretation of the federal compact will, as if by [magic, overcome] preconceived opinions, [illegible] views, and restore the era of [harmony] and peace. The very first [illegible] of the opinions [illegible] the contrary. In the [illegible] and execration is [illegible] of the freesoil presses, [illegible] of constitutional [illegible] exalted tribunal known to [illegible] as the argument of [illegible], backed by the bowie[-knife] [illegible] even in the South [illegible] have been anticipated that [the decision] would diffuse universal satisfaction [illegible] not wanting discontented [illegible] admitting the righteousness of [illegible] yet contend that it will only [illegible] sectional animosity, and prejudice.

[illegible] been uttered ten years [illegible] have effected many [illegible]. The minds of men were at [that time] strongly imbued with sectionalism [illegible] party numbered but [illegible] its present strength. While [illegible] caught the abolition fever, [illegible] chronic and seemingly [illegible] parties. The aspect [illegible] very different now. [illegible] with tenacity to [illegible] they would then have [illegible]. Entire communities [illegible] principle against the [illegible] has grown into a formidable [illegible] as nearly to have [illegible] at the late Presidential election [illegible] of the Supreme Court [illegible] wave against the [illegible] of Northern fanaticism [illegible] have committed their [illegible] to the anti-slavery cause, [illegible] consequences, or borne resistlessly [illegible] the tide of sectional sympathy [illegible] will be made by the [illegible]. They will not revere the [illegible] respect the rights of the [illegible] battling against the extension [illegible] suspend their practical hostility [illegible] slave law, because the Supreme [Court] decides that their doctrines and [illegible] treasonable and rebellious.—[illegible] have already given a foretaste [illegible] determination.

[illegible] however, at least at the North [illegible] probably will be reached by [illegible]. We refer to that [respectable] body of men who, [illegible] to slavery, in consequence [illegible] youth imbibed erroneous [illegible] that institution, still entertain [illegible] respect for the constituted expounders of our laws, and would [shrink] from the idea of practically subverting [illegible]. Such men will not be carried [away by] the unmeaning outcries of the [illegible] but will maturely weigh and [investigate] the arguments adduced [by the Supreme] Court; and whatever may [be their] convictions, will conclude [illegible] honest republic [illegible] to yield obedience [to the] mandates of that tribunal. The [influence of] this class will be exerted to restore [harmony], and mitigate the folly of [illegible], and may gradually [illegible] power in the North [illegible]. This is the utmost [illegible] from the Supreme [Court in the Dred] Scott case.

[illegible] One of the finest ornaments [illegible] our city, Mr. Jules Le [Grand] [illegible] on a trip to the North, [illegible] painting and decoration [illegible] here in the most [illegible] style. As a specimen of [illegible] art we would allude to [illegible] Elysian Fields street, [illegible] railroad, and which [illegible] by its resemblance [illegible]. The saloon and parlor [illegible] painted by Mr. Le [Grand] in fresco, and the latter [illegible]. The effect is remarkably [illegible] of a high order. We [are happy] to learn that Mr. Le Grand contemplates [illegible] amongst us next fall.

[illegible] attention to the communication [of] "Mercator," in another column. The [writer] treats an important subject.

[illegible] A Tale of the Sixteenth [Century] [illegible] & M'Millan, publishers. This [illegible] work for which we are indebted [illegible] No. [illegible] Camp street. It [illegible] by the author's name, [illegible] preface or explanation, yet we have [illegible] know that it is a highly [illegible] story, in which the struggles [and] persecutions of the early Protestants [illegible] a conspicuous part.

[illegible] It is stated in the Med[ical] [illegible] that there is a white male in Bal[timore] [illegible] years old! Another white [illegible] Middleton's plantation in South [Carolina] is said to have lived to be over 80! [illegible] they say live longer than those [illegible] color.

[The] steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Gray, [left] yesterday morning for New York via Havana, with the California [passengers; the] following passengers:

[illegible]

[illegible] well prepared for defense [against the] filibusters. The Paris Patrie [illegible] that the army on the island numbers [illegible] and 1,500 cavalry, exclusive [of a] reserve of 18,000 infantry and 6000 [cavalry], making altogether a force of 45,300 [men]. [illegible] fortifications are all in good [condition], and constant improvements are [being] made upon them. The naval force has [been] augmented, and there are military [stores] sufficient to arm and equip 60,000 [men] [illegible]. It is sheer folly to think of [any] attempt to wrest the island from the grasp of Spain by mere filibuster invasion, [and] it is impossible to get up the latter on a scale sufficiently large to effect the purpose.

We take the following items from the Centinel [of] Opelousas, published at Marksville, Avoyelles:

We regret to learn from some of our planters that they fear the freeze of Wednesday [night last] has killed all the corn that was up. The [planters] of our parish were generally [well] forward with their crops this year, and [will] be replanting of the corn, which already [illegible] will prove quite a serious [illegible]. The weather was excessive[ly] [illegible] for the season from Sunday, the 8th [instant], up to Thursday morning, when it [moderated], and, for the space of an hour, we had a heavy fall of snow, descending in beautiful flakes as large as an old-fashioned picayune. At present it is once more pleasant and spring-like.

On Wednesday, the 4th instant, Robert G. Rogers, a young gentleman of our parish, shot Mr. Samuel Smith, a wealthy and respectable planter of Bayou des Glaises. Mr. S. was shot with a double barreled gun—nearly the whole load of one barrel having penetrated his side. The wound was thought at first to be mortal, but we are pleased to be able to state that the prospects of Mr. Smith's [recovery] are now very fair and flattering. [This] unfortunate affair grew out of a matter of a private nature, we refrain from making any comments thereon, regretting, as we certainly do, that it should ever have occurred.

Telegraphed to the Bee.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, March 20.—The Legislature adjourned at half-past ten last night.

The Senate passed the House bills for charitable appropriations.

Mr. DeRussy introduced an act to appropriate $5,000 for the maintenance of volunteer military companies in New Orleans. The Senate refused to pass the bill to a second reading, whereupon Messrs. St. Paul, Pelleris, Locoul, Martel, Heard and Hyams entered a protest.

The act graduating and reducing the price of swamp lands in certain parishes passed.

An act appropriating $15,000 for the relief of the Jackson Monument Association passed.

Act amending an act providing for the administration of the Charity Hospital passed.

Act for the relief of the property-holders of the Second Drainage District of the city of New Orleans passed.

The House concurred in the Senate amendment appropriating $6000 for repairs to the Charity Hospital.

Nothing else of importance done.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor made the following appointments, which were confirmed by the Senate:

Sam'l L. Isett, clerk of the Penitentiary; Leon Bonnecaze, Josiah Kleinpeter, J. M. Taylor, G. M. Pierce and Auguste Duplantier, Board of Control of the Louisiana Penitentiary.

Louis Bringier, Surveyor of the parish of Orleans, and ex-officio Surveyor-General of the State of Louisiana.

Thos. W. Scott, Chas. McVea, John A. Haroun, F. Y. Hogaman and John A. Merryman, Board of Administrators of the Insane Asylum of the State of Louisiana.

W. E. Stark and John L. Macauley, Directors on the part of the State of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.

Additional by the Alps.

BOSTON, March 20.—Our advices by the Alps, to the 4th, state that Cotton closed steady. The sales for two days amounted to 11,000 bales, of which speculators took only 3,000, and exporters 3,000 bales.

Breadstuffs generally closed dull. Provisions were steady. Lard firm at 71s. to 72s.

The Decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott Case, and its Tremendous Consequences.

The late decision, or, rather, the series of decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case, is of more vital importance in reference to the settlement of the slavery question than any or all the other acts and proceedings upon this subject—legislative and judicial, State or federal—since the organization of the general government.

This supreme and final tribunal, in the interpretation of the constitution and the laws, has decreed that negroes or men of the African race, whether bond or free, are not citizens of the United States by the federal constitution; that the ordinance of 1787 was superseded by the constitution; that the Missouri Compromise of 1820 was an unconstitutional act; that slaveholders have the right to carry their slaves into the Territories; that the legal condition of a slave in a slave State is not affected by his temporary sojourn in a free State; and that Congress has no power over the question of slavery in a Territory, and cannot delegate any power over the subject to the Territorial Legislatures.

The importance and comprehensive bearings of these decisions cannot be over-estimated—they cover all the disturbing party and sectional issues upon the slavery controversy, and strike at the root of the mischief in every case.

First, the supreme judicial tribunal of the Union decides that, according to the constitution, negroes are not citizens, whether free men or slaves. In other words, ours is the white man's constitution, and the negro, as a citizen, is absolutely ignored. The consequence is, that all the existing constitutions and laws of the free States elevating negroes to the rights and privileges of citizenship, are null and void; for, in this authoritatively declared meaning of the constitution, to be a citizen of a State is to be a citizen of the United States, inasmuch as the constitution expressly ordains (Art. 4, sec. 2) that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." This decision, therefore, settles the old difficulty between Massachusetts and South Carolina concerning the free colored citizens and seamen of the former, treated only as dangerous free negroes upon entering ports of the latter State. The decision is against Massachusetts and her free colored citizens, and in favor of South Carolina.

The decisions concerning the federal ordinance of 1787 and the Missouri Compromise of 1820 establish the full validity of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, as the true constitutional policy in regard to slavery in the Territories. The decision concerning slaves in transitu through a free State, or the temporary sojourn of a Southern slave in a free State, settles the Lemmon case, and all cases like that of Mr. Wheeler, of North Carolina, whose slaves, at Philadelphia, were so unceremoniously spirited away; and in all such cases the supreme decree is decisive of the slaveholder's constitutional rights to his slave property.

But the most important of these supreme decisions, in a political party view, is the judgment that Congress has no power, and can delegate no power over the question of slavery in the Territories. This decision, at a single blow, shivers the anti-slavery platform of the late great Northern Republican party into atoms. The policy of legislating slavery out of Kansas and the other Territories of the Union by Congress will now no longer avail them. Congress has no power in the premises. That is settled. What was in doubt is no doubt no longer. The supreme law is expounded by the supreme authority, and disobedience is rebellion, treason and revolution. The Republican party henceforth must choose between submission and revolution—loyalty or treason to the government. The gall and bitterness of the New York Tribune are betrayed in its mad assertion that these vital and final decisions of our Supreme Judges are "entitled to just so much moral weight as would be the judgment of a majority of those congregated in any Washington bar-room." But this madness of our Seward organs will avail nothing. The only alternative to the anti-slavery factions of the North, from the Garrison to the Seward and original Van Buren factions, is loyalty or treason, submission or rebellion.

Unquestionably this bombshell from the Supreme Court, together with the inaugural and the Cabinet of the new administration, will at once reopen the slavery agitation in all its length and breadth; but the question of slavery in the Territories is an issue which must be decided by the laws of climate, products, races, and the natural laws of our population and emigration; for Congress henceforth can have nothing to do with the subject. Meantime, the new administration, relieved of the precedents of the Missouri Compromise, the Wilmot Proviso, and all other unconstitutional laws and proceedings of the government during the last forty years on the slavery question, has its course plainly and authoritatively marked out. In this respect Mr. Buchanan is particularly fortunate, and his administration will, we dare say, be singularly satisfactory and successful, for the people are ever loyal to the constitution and the laws.—N. Y. Herald.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.—Washington, March 13.—Our government has received telegraphic advices to the effect that the Hon. Isaac E. Morse, who was appointed Commissioner on the part of the United States to arrange the settlement of the difficulty with the New Granadian authorities, growing out of the dreadful riots at Panama, has thus far failed in his negotiations, nor does there appear to be the slightest prospect that any satisfactory arrangement can be effected, unless the most decided measures are taken on the part of the United States.

It is understood that Mr. Morse has forwarded to the government the result of his labors, and much interest is felt to learn what course the new administration will pursue. It will be remembered that our former Commissioner, Hon. A. B. Corwin, was also unsuccessful in his mission, and that one of his recommendations to our government was the seizure of the entire Isthmus, and placing it under the control of the United States. Whether Mr. Morse will advocate the same decided measures remains to be seen. The subject is one of great importance, and the action of our government will be anxiously looked for.

WHAT AN EDITOR SHOULD BE.—The source of the following correct paragraph is unknown to us:

The majority of readers seem to think that nothing can be more easy or pleasant than to edit a paper; but of all the different employments by which men make their bread and butter, there is none, we firmly believe, that so taxes the mind, temper and flesh as that of editing a paper. There is none that requires a nicer tact, a quicker wit, or a kinder heart. A currish temper could never succeed as an editor; nor a narrow-minded man, nor an ignorant one, nor a hasty one, nor an unforgiving one. An editor must of necessity turn himself inside out to the public. He cannot be a hypocrite any more than a husband could be a hypocrite to his wife. He must expose himself in all that he does, as much in selecting the thoughts of others as in publishing his own, and therefore the better way for him in the outset is to begin frankly, to save himself from after contradictions and mortifications. Whoever succeeds tolerably well as an editor, is something more than an ordinary man—let his cotemporaries think of him as they will.

WHAT AN OLD FOGY THINKS OF BALLS.—What very singular ideas some individuals possess of the amusements of the present day. What specimen of Young America but would condemn any such antiquated notions as those contained in the following opinion of a cotemporary. To be sure, men of common sense, who know the value of health, and estimate longevity by abstinence, agree with the writer. Not so with the fast ones of the age. The subject is balls:

There is no earthly reason why a ball should not commence at seven o'clock instead of nine or ten—and there is no reason why the parties may not be in their beds by three instead of five or six o'clock in the morning. [illegible] if you want a favorable impression to result from any party or celebration, [illegible] when the pleasure is at its height, [illegible] We do not say every [illegible] at twelve o'clock [illegible] may that a ball-room presents a [illegible] picture after three in the morning [illegible] work who remain through [illegible] the small hours. [illegible] by this time—and what are [illegible] out ringlets? Think of this, pretty ones, and allow your mammas to order you home at an early hour—you will be gainers by it. Go to those places which begin their amusements early, and to your pillow before daylight, if you would retain your health, beauty and all the etceteras.

NEW STATE BONDS.

MR. EDITOR—My attention has been drawn to the editorial of the Picayune in defense of the recent law of our Legislature authorizing the issue of $700,000 State bonds. The high respectability of that journal induces me to believe the subject has not been properly understood, or it would never have been treated in so illogical a manner.

What are the facts? A very large sum of money accumulated in our State treasury, which, by a law of Congress, had been commanded to be held sacred for educational purposes. This money had been donated by Congress to Louisiana, in common with similar donations to the other States of the Union, out of the surplus revenue of the government about the year 1839. Louisiana accepted the donation under the conditions which accompanied it, and instead of regarding those conditions with implicit faith, our Legislature has been guilty of laying violent hands upon it, and, through its profuse appropriations, has consumed $965,000 of it, according to the statement of the Picayune. Not only has this fund been seized upon, which should never have been touched, but the prodigal disregard of all economy has been such, that consecutive Democratic Legislatures have nearly used up every other dollar in the treasury besides.

Under a pretense to replace this school fund, thus ruthlessly abstracted from its sacred deposit, a law is just now passed to authorize the issue of $700,000 of State bonds; not to increase the State's indebtedness, so the Picayune tells us, for the State already owes the amount to the State school fund, but in order to make a distinction between the trust fund for school purposes, and the ordinary resources of the State treasury. This is certainly a most extraordinary sort of reasoning, not at all warranted by the case.

The issue of $700,000 of State bonds to go out into the world is not, we are told, to increase the debt of the State, because they are to represent a debt already due to a sacred fund, which the Democratic Legislatures have taken by force, and have appropriated to the common disbursement of their extravagant demands. I repeat, is not this most extraordinary?

Besides this, we are told there is a financial movement connected with the project which looks to a gain to the State in the exchange of these bonds for others of equal security, but of less value in the money market. Here we have something new. The State of Louisiana is made essentially to become a Wall street stock-jobber. For, the school fund having been exhausted, and the State having no money whatever in its pocket, it must needs issue bonds, negotiate them at high rates, taking in payment, not money, forsooth, but railroad bonds and consolidated city bonds at very low rates, and pocket thereby the difference by way of compensation for the superior credit of the State, and give to the mendicant school fund the benefit of such speculation as chance may offer by the relative difference in the market value of the respective stocks. This is the financial movement which the Picayune commends, because it looks to a financial, speculative gain to the State of Louisiana. A more unwarranted scheme of finance, I dare affirm, has never been inaugurated in Louisiana. It has neither the merit of necessity, nor the virtue of good sense.

What good under heaven is to arise to the people of Louisiana by so Quixotic a movement as this, it is impossible for human mind to conceive. That individuals are to be benefited who hold railroad bonds and consolidated city bonds, and happen to be the ones who make the proposed exchange, is clear enough; and downright lucky will they be who are the first to seize the State bonds after Gov. Wickliffe has signed them.

Nobody else can derive advantage but the few thus favored, while Louisiana is made the unwilling instrument without any advantage whatever.

I ask the people of Louisiana to contemplate for one moment the true position of this uncalled-for and desperate financial operation. You cannot find a school-boy, who has read only the elements of political economy, who would not condemn this transaction as unbecoming any man of sense who regards the true interests of the State. Bonds are to be issued by the State for which the whole people are responsible, which must be paid when due—for what? Not for money, but in exchange for bonds in which the State has no present interest and no responsibility, and never can have any, unless the State becomes the owner by purchase. Far better to purchase good real estate, or Bank of Louisiana stock, for both are easily convertible, while the bonds are not; but the choice then would be simply of evils, for I hold that State bonds should never be sold but for money, and only then to pay debts, the payment of which is imperatively demanded, and cannot otherwise be provided for.

I earnestly invite the attention of the people to this transaction as fraught with danger, and as a specimen of hasty legislation; and will again recur to it as a matter of deep importance to every man who regards the prosperity of Louisiana.

MERCATOR.

A DESPERATE CONFLICT BETWEEN A LION AND A GEMSBOK.—Dr. Livingstone gives a very interesting description of a fight he witnessed in Africa between a lion and antelope. The doctor and his guides had just emerged from a narrow defile between two rocky hills, when they heard an angry growl, which they knew to be that of the "monarch of the forest." At the distance of not more than forty yards in advance of them, a gemsbok stood at bay, while a huge, tawny lion was crouched on a rocky platform, above the level of the plain, evidently meditating an attack on the antelope; only a space of about twenty feet separated the two animals. The lion appeared to be animated with the greatest fury, the gemsbok was apparently calm and resolute, presenting his well fortified head to the enemy.

The lion cautiously changed his position, descended to the plain and made a circuit, obviously, for the purpose of attacking the gemsbok in the rear, but the latter was on the alert and still turned his head towards his antagonist. The manœuvering lasted for half an hour, when it appeared to the observers that the gemsbok used a stratagem to induce the lion to make the assault. The flank of the antelope was for a moment presented to his fierce assailant. As quick as lightning the lion made a spring, but while he was yet in the air, the gemsbok turned his head, bending his neck so as to present one of his spear-like horns at the lion's breast.

A terrible laceration was the consequence; the lion fell back on his haunches, and showed a ghastly wound in the lower part of his neck. He uttered a howl of rage and anguish, and backed off to a distance of fifty yards, seeming half disposed to give up the contest, but hunger, fury or revenge once more impelled him forward. His second assault was more furious and headlong; he rushed at the gemsbok and attempted to leap over the formidable horns in order to alight on his back. The gemsbok, still standing on the defensive, elevated his head, speared the lion in his side, and inflicted what the spectators believed to be a mortal wound, as the horns penetrated to the depth of six or eight inches. Again the lion retreated, groaning and limping in a manner which showed that he had been severely hurt; but he soon collected all his energies for another attack. At the instant of collision the gemsbok presented a horn so as to strike the lion immediately between his two forelegs, and so forceful was the stroke that the whole length of the horn was buried in the lion's body. For nearly a minute the two beasts stood motionless; then the gemsbok slowly backing, withdrew his horn, and the lion tottered and fell on his side, his limbs quivering in the agonies of death. The victor made a triumphant flourish of his heels and trotted off, apparently without having received the least injury in the conflict.

Pulpit Gravity.

A minister was preaching to a large congregation in one of the Southern States, on the certainty of a future judgment. In the gallery sat a colored girl with a white child in her arms, which she was dancing up and down with commendable effort, to make the baby observe the proprieties of the place.—The preacher was so much interested in his subject as not to notice the occasional noises of the infant; and at the right point in his discourse, threw himself into an interesting attitude, as though he had suddenly heard the first note of the trump of doom, and looking towards that part of the church where the girl with the baby in her arms was sitting, he asked, in a low deep voice:

"What is that I hear?"

Before he recovered from the oratorical pause, so as to answer his own question, the colored girl responded, in a mortified tone of voice, but loud enough to catch the ears of the entire congregation:

"I don't no, sa; I 'spec' it is dis here chile; but, indeed, sa, I has been a doin' all I could to keep him from sturbin you."

It is easy to imagine that this unexpected rejoinder took the tragic out of the preacher in the very shortest time imaginable, and that the solemnity of that judgment day sermon was not a little disturbed by the event.

Another instance, equally confounding to the minister, happened, we believe, in Richmond, Va. A large congregation had assembled to hear a stranger of some notoriety.—Soon after he had introduced his subject, the cry of "Fire! fire!" in the street, very much disturbed the congregation, and many were about to retire, when an elderly lay brother rose and said:

"If the congregation will be composed, I will step out and see if there is any fire, and report."

The congregation became composed, and the minister proceeded. Taking advantage of the occurrence, he called attention to a fire that would outlive the world—a fire that would burn forever in the lake that is bottomless; and had just concluded a sentence of terrible import, and was [illegible] [illegible]

"Thank God!" [illegible] man, who sat before him, profoundly interested; the unexpected response, and its suggestive power of it so confused the preacher that it was with difficulty he could rally himself to a continuance of his discourse.—Methodist Protestant.

We take pleasure in publishing the following communication:

Succor for the Sick and Wounded in Nicaragua.

The undersigned, matron nurse during the epidemics of 1853 and 1855 in New Orleans, purposes to visit Nicaragua with a number of industrial females, in order to aid the sick and wounded under the command of the gallant Walker.

A number of experienced women have already testified their willingness to emigrate, under the title of the "Missouri Sisters," and are now making arrangements to leave by the earliest conveyance. I have thought it, therefore, my duty to call on our own sex to render as much aid as may lay in their power towards this benevolent undertaking.

There are many ladies in New Orleans who I feel confident can spare a small sum from their "pin-money," from a dime to a dollar, for the cause. This, I think, cannot fail to satisfy them on reflection that they have assisted a noble and patriotic cause, when they learn that the pioneers of liberty are suffering from wounds and sickness in their struggles to carry out the glorious cause of freedom, by planting the flag of liberty upon the mountain tops and valleys of that beautiful country.

The generosity of the gentlemen of the press is such, I know, as to secure their aid in giving this benevolent undertaking publicity in their respective journals.

In a few days a committee of ladies—one from each district—will be appointed to receive donations. In the meanwhile, those desirous to aid the cause will leave their contributions with His Honor the Mayor, at the City Hall.

SARAH CURTIS,
Matron Nurse,
No. 145 Baronne street.

WANTED.—By a Skeptical Family, a house said to be haunted, which may be had at a low rent, either in town or country, provided it is within a reasonable distance of this city.—Address, Box No. 3,236 Post-office.—Advertisement in Tribune.

It is doubtful whether this advertisement is dictated by economy or skepticism, as it is explicit on the point of "low rent." A first-class ghost is no drawback, but rather an advantage to a country house, whether situated at a reasonable or unreasonable distance from the city. Such a luxury is only indulged in by "first families," and is bragged about like family pictures. A house which is "haunted" has prima facie evidence of respectability, and respectability must be paid for.—N. Y. Mirror.

CRISP'S GAIETY.—"The Naiad Queen."—This splendid musical spectacle was presented by the Keller troupe and the Gaiety companies last night in the most magnificent style to a crowded house. It is to be repeated again this evening, when we advise all lovers of what is at once grand, beautiful and amusing to be present. We shall allude to the piece more fully on another occasion.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Benefit of Mr. Booth.—Mr. Edwin Booth, the talented young American tragedian, takes his benefit at the St. Charles this evening, as "King Lear," in Shakspeare's great play of that title. The performances conclude with the farce of "My Precious Betsy."

THE AMPHITHEATRE.—Mid-Day Performance.—There will be a noon performance at Spalding & Rogers' Amphitheatre to-day, commencing at 12 M., precisely. Two pieces entitled "Loan of a Lover" and "My Neighbor's Wife" will be given.

At night, the performances will consist of the great play of "Ingomar," a dance by Miss Jennie, the best danseuse of New Orleans, and the farce of "Cousin Joe." Look out for a grand presentation of the romantic spectacle, "The Naiad Queen, or Nymph of the Rhine," on Monday. Reserve seats to-day.

VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.—Among the most wonderful objects to be seen in New Orleans at this time is the Georgia boy, with his load of sixty pounds weight, now on exhibition for a limited time at Vannuchi's Museum, No. 167 St. Charles street. Go and see him, as well as the hundreds of other interesting objects, which Vannuchi has used much care and expense in collecting, such as representations in wax statuary of the "Trial of Christ," the "Lord's Supper," cosmoramas, dissolving views, and even by own pretty pet, the "Mouse." The Museum is open at all hours of the day.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.—A special meeting of this Board met last evening for the purpose of fixing the annual tax for city purposes. After some discussion, a resolution was adopted, fixing the proposed tax at 27 cents on every $100 worth of assessed real estate and slaves, and 27 cents on every $100 worth of assessed capital, furniture, &c. Messrs. Hofland and Bonit voted in the negative, and gave their reasons at great length. They opposed the budget on the ground that the estimates in the budget were not correct.

The Board then adjourned.

CHARGE OF ROBBING THE MAIL.—John B. Moore was last evening arrested on a charge of having robbed the United States mail at Trenton, La.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending last evening, March 20th, at 6 o'clock:

Admissions	123
Discharges	127
Deaths	17
Remaining	618

SUSPECTED.—A woman who calls herself Mrs. Jones, and who had a small negro boy with her, was arrested yesterday by virtue of a telegraphic dispatch from Mobile, on a charge of swindling, the particulars of which have yet to be disclosed.

CASES DISMISSED.—A charge of breach of trust, preferred by M. Stock against Mrs. Laura Wilson, residing corner of Treme and St. Louis streets, was duly inquired into by Recorder Fabre yesterday, and dismissed; also, one of vagrancy against Mary Deane, and another of trespass against Dr. Brandamer, of 361 Royal street.

MAIMING.—George Tinskain was sent to prison by Recorder Fabre yesterday, on a charge of having attacked James Donovan, and bitten his ear off, in the lock-up of the Second District, thereby committing the crime of mayhem.

FIRE.—A fire occurred yesterday morning, as early as 4 o'clock, in a stable kept by J. Davis, on Customhouse street. It was extinguished before any damage was effected.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT—Judge J. B. Robertson.—Perry Lyder was arraigned before this Court yesterday on charges of assault and battery, and shooting with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill; also, Antoine Cambre and Lieutenant Benjamin Leggett, of the Third District, on a similar charge. They all pleaded "not guilty," and were released on bail to await trial.

Andrew Carrigan was tried and convicted of larceny. A. Cassello, charged with keeping a disorderly house, and George Kent, similarly accused, were released by nol. pros.

Charges, against Benjamin S. Harrison, of assault and battery were dismissed as follows: One, of having attacked A. Miller, Mr. Miller stating that he had not even seen Mr. Harrison on the occasion, as charged; another, of having assaulted J. P. Sparel [illegible] of assault with intent to kill Wm. Tushcraft, Mr. T. informing the Court that he had not seen Mr. Harrison at the time alleged; and another, of assault and battery on P. Irwin, the latter prosecutor having failed to appear.

TAKEN IN AND DONE FOR.—Isabella Godfrey was arrested last evening by officer Copeland on a charge of having "taken in and done for" Wm. Quill to the extent of $40, on the 17th instant, in her den on Dryades street. She will be arraigned before Recorder Stith to-day.

WOUNDED BY A SLAVE.—Thomas Doyle, a hand on the steamer John Simonds, was badly wounded last evening by John, a slave of Capt. Church, during this writer's absence. John was arrested and sent to prison soon afterwards.

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.—The particular attention of city and country buyers is invited to the unreserved sale of fresh imported dry goods, by Vincent & Co., at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY, at their auction rooms, No. 15 Customhouse street.—See advertisement.

[illegible]

CANDIDATES.

For Judge of the Fourth District Court.

I again solicit the re-election to the office of Judge of the Fourth District Court of New Orleans. Election, first MONDAY in April.
mar14 [illegible] REYNOLDS.

J. O. COLLAVISSE,
CANDIDATE FOR THE OFFICE OF
JUDGE OF SECOND DISTRICT,
Parishes of St. Bernard and Plaquemines.

For Associate Justice.

[illegible] please announce Judge JAMES L. COLE, of Lafourche, as a candidate for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for the Second District.

The election takes place on Monday, the 6th of April.

MEETINGS.

[illegible]

Americans of the Ninth Ward, Attention!!

YOUR punctual attendance is expected to a meeting, on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock, P.M., in the market on Louisa street, for important business.

Notice.

THE members of the AMERICAN PARTY of the [illegible] are requested to [illegible] on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 7 o'clock, P.M., for the transaction of business of importance.

Old Union Bank of Louisiana, in Liquidation.

New Orleans, March 18, 1857.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, a dividend of fifty-one cents per share was declared, payable on and after the 26th instant, being the last final dividend out of the remaining assets. All dividends unpaid on the 1st April next will be placed to the credit of the respective shareholders in the books of the New Union Bank of Louisiana, subject to their order. [mar18-dtap] GEO. A. FREBET, Cashier.

NOTICE.

Union Insurance Company of New Orleans.

AT an election held on the 16th inst., by the stockholders of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors thereof: [illegible]

And at a meeting of the Directors, held on the [illegible], Mr. A. Cavenago was unanimously elected President, and Jules Bolenski, Secretary.
JULES BOLENSKI, Secretary.

DR. ROBACK'S
Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.
DISEASE VANQUISHED.
By Dr. Roback's Scandinavian Remedies.

AFTER YEARS OF STUDY AND EXPERIMENT, Dr. Roback, the eminent Swedish Physician, [illegible]

THE DAILY TIMES:
A DAILY AND WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO THE COMMERCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY ADVANCEMENT OF THE SOUTH.
EDITED BY JOSEPH NORMAN AND WALKER [illegible]

[illegible]

[OFFICIAL.]

Office of the Commissioners of the Consolidated Debt of New Orleans.

[illegible]

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 34 Magazine street,

ARE now receiving a fine assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING for Men and Boys; also, FURNISHING GOODS of every description.

THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF Winter Clothing WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT VERY LOW PRICES.

[illegible]

Spring Goods, Spring Goods.
THEODOR DANZIGER,
Corner Bienville and Dauphine streets, and No. 25 Orleans street.

[illegible]

E. CHRISMAN

[illegible]

FRESH IMPORTATIONS OF
IRISH AND SCOTCH GOODS.

[illegible]

T. E. BENOIT,
A. ELIE & CHASSAIGNAC.

THE celebrated LA GRANDE POLKA, dedicated by the undersigned, is for sale only at No. 70 Chartres street.
A. ELIE & CHASSAIGNAC.

Fowler's Steam Boiler.

[illegible]

Spanish and English.
ISIDORE GUILLET.

[illegible]

SOULE'S
COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
AN INSTITUTION FOR BUSINESS ASPIRANTS,
Located at Wm. Genet's Writing Academy, corner of Camp and Common streets.

[illegible]

NOTICE.
BUREAU VERITAS—FRENCH LLOYD.

[illegible]

PROFESSOR MOZART,
Phrenologist and Physiognomist.

[illegible]

FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY.
SIGHT PRESERVED—BLINDNESS PREVENTED.

[illegible]

CORNS! CORNS!

[illegible]

REMOVAL.
CHARLES LEVY,
SURGEON CHIROPODIST,

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

CRISP'S GAIETY.
The most elegant Theatre in the United States.

THIS EVENING (Saturday) March 21, 1857.—The grand musical spectacle entitled THE NAIAD QUEEN, with nine magnificent tableaux—Naiad Queen, Miss Rosalie Durand; [illegible] supported by the full strength of the company. mar21

ANOTHER LIVING WONDER
AT VANNUCHI'S MUSEUM.
A HUMAN PRODIGY—THE GEORGIA WONDER—WONDER OF WONDERS!

WM. T. ANDREWS was born in Greene county, Ga., in the year 1840, is now 17 years of age, and is truly one of the greatest wonders of the human kind ever seen. [illegible]

LYCEUM HALL LECTURES.

THE seventh lecture of the course before the "Young Men's Christian Association" will be delivered at the LYCEUM HALL, on MONDAY, 23d instant, at 7½ o'clock, P.M., by the Rev. Dr. [illegible] Subject—"The Inductive Philosophy and the Bible." mar21—2t

Weekly Packet for Coast and Lafourche.

[illegible]

FOR GERMAN PORTS.
NEW YORK, BREMEN AND SOUTHAMPTON U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

CARD AND ADVERTISEMENT.
GRAND EXHIBITION OF OIL-PAINTINGS,
Representing Persons Residing in the City and Country,
BY
ROBERT GSCHWINDT,
FROM THE ACADEMIES OF ROME AND PARIS.

[illegible]

SELLING AT COST.
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks, &c.
P. N. RIVERA,

[illegible]

A. BARRAUD & CO.,
128 CANAL STREET 128

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.

[illegible]

SPALDING & ROGERS'S
AMPHITHEATRE & MUSEUM.
Cor. St. Charles st. and Commercial Place.

[illegible]

ARMORY HALL.

[illegible]

MRS. P. LAFARGUE.

[illegible]

DR. GILBERT,

[illegible]

JOHN CULBERTSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

[illegible]

STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,

[illegible]

A CARD.
E. PIFFET

[illegible]

Lottery through Palmistry.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO COTTON PLANTERS,
By which their Incomes must be Doubled.

[illegible]

TO TAILORS.

[illegible]